INTELLOFAX &	Approved For Polego 2004/04/22 CIA DDD92 0045	25X1
	Approved For Release 2004/01/22 : CIA-RDP82-0045  CLASSIFICATION CONTRACTION	7R00/900150002-1
25X1A	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	REPORT NO.
	INFORMATION REPORT	CD NO.
COUNTRY	China/USSR/Korea	DATE DISTR. 6 June 1951
SUBJECT	1. Supplying of Soviet Equipment to Chinese Communists	NO. OF PAGES 2
25X1 PLACE ACQUIRED	C2. Coercion of Chinese Communist Troops, Korea 3. Hovement of Chinese Wounded and Troops South from Korea 25X1X	NO. OF ENCLS.
G. S. C., ST AND :	STATES ESTRICTHE DESCRICTO OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT SO BA. AS AMERICO. ITS TRANSMISSION OF THE EXPERIMENT IS ANY EMPIRED TO AN ENAUTHORIZED PERSON 10 PRO- REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROPRIETED.	VALUATED INFORMATION 25X1
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Mr. DO W	Γ	25X1
25X1X 2.	In early May Soviet Licutenant General T'o-ni-fu Chinese Communist Central Government authorities all weapons and equipment for the Chinese Communibe supplied directly from Soviet arsenals in Siber that the Chinese Communists attempt to make approper to effect better coordination and thus insurapid distribution to Chinese Communist troops.  In each company of Chinese Communist troops in Konsupervisory unit" composed of one political worker the mission of directing the fighting. All orders be obeyed by all members of the company including Chinese Communist troops were being forced to adverse the avery United Nations artillery barrages and warned by political workers of the supervisory unitered.	that, beginning 15 May, sts from the USSR were to ria. He also requested priate change in the supply re more efficient and  rea is a "political workers r and five soldiers with s issued by this unit must the company commander, ance day and night even air borbings. They were
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	behind they will be killed immediately.	
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3.	In early May the Chinese Communist 59, 40 and 42 Armies were being transferred from Korea to Central China for reorganization because of heavy casualtics in the war. On 22 May, 30,000 troops arrived in Hankow.	
. <b>4.</b>	Between 20 April and 20 May, 26,000 Chinese Communist officers and men with minor wounds received in Korea arrived in Hankow from Manchuria. They were being sent by the health office of the Central and South Military Area Command to military and large privately owned hospitals in Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Kwangtung for medical treatment.	
8.	On 24 May, 700 Chinese Communist troops wounded in Korea arrived at North Railroad Station, Shanghai, and were immediately sent to an army hospital in the Shanghai suburbs. Approximately 1,000 representatives of Chinese Communist organizations in Shanghai assembled near the railroad station to welcome these troops but were prevented by Chinese Communist authorities from approaching them. LUI (  ) secretary of the Shanghai Resist America and Aid Korea Committee, addressed representatives and thanked them on behalf of the soldiers for having come to meet them.	
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6.	In late May the Chinese Communists were planning to bring about two armies of the 4 Field Army during the rainy season for garrison duty in Kwangtung and other units to Fukien, apparently for another attempt to reduce Chinmen Island.	
7.	In late May all available flat and freight cars in Canton were being sent north to Wuchang to bring back divisions of the 4 Field Army from Korea to Kwangtung and Fukien, and also to bring wounded to hospitals south of the Yangtze River. Many cars were scheduled to leave for the north by 2 June.	
8.	In late May replacements for the wounded and troops transferred south were being taken from raw recruits from Kwangtung and other provinces.	
25X1C	1. Comment. T'o-ni-fu may be Ivan Konev, commander of Soviet ground forces.	
25X1C	2. Comment. If these troops have no connection with the information in the previous sentence, presumably they are destined for Korea.	
25X1C	Comment. Possibly also to prevent the delegation from seeing the troops.	